PRICE TWO CENTS.

LODGE'S SPEECH WON THE DAY. PLANK FOR IMMEDIATE TARIFF

REVISION BEATEN.

Delegate to Massachusetts Republican Mr. John L. Bates for Governor.

ROSTON, Mass., Oct. 3. A brilliant and remarkable impromptu speech by Senator Hepry Cabot Lodge at the Republican State Convention this afternoon saved the force and intercepted the latter's communiday for that plank of the platform which adorsed President Roosevelt's tariff-re-

After the usual routine in connection with the opening of a convention, and after former Goy, John D. Long had delivered a masterly defence of the Administration as chairman of the gathering, the Committee on Resolutions, through Gen. George A. Draper, its chairman, submitted its report which was the platform drafted late yesarday afternoon by Senator Lodge.

Gen. Draper himself moved that the latform be adopted, but at this juncture former Representative Frank E. Fitts of somerville moved to amend that part of which referred to revision of the tariff. of the French Government is expected. He submitted a resolution which called for immediate tariff revision and a demand for CUBA DOESN'T LIKE OUR TERMS. eciprocity with Canada as well as with

Mr. Fitts said he had offered his plank o the committee, which had turned it down n short order, and so he felt obliged to ring it before the delegates. In support this amendment he quoted from President McKinley's last speech favoring reciprocal relations with Canada and called upon the onvention to stand by the Buffalo address f the late President. He made the asseron that if the delegates neglected these sues the effect would be felt at the polls. By this time it was evident from the action f the delegates that they were divided

opplause and injunctions to "Shut up" and Representative Odlin of Lynn supported the Fitts amendment in an impassioned appeal, declaring that the shoe manufact-

then Mr. Lodge arose and there was a fumult of cheers. It was then noticeable that no opposition had been expected and that the action of the Senator had not been n the schedule. He set the convention wild

with his speech.

Mr. Lodge said that it was not the provnce of the convention to act as a legisla-ive body, and that its only business was o enunciate in its platform the broad, general principles of the party's policy. He asserted that the convention could not un-iertake the detailed revision of the tariff and that the Republican party stood ready to make such changes as the conditions at

He impressed upon his hearers the danger of the setting up of their will and wishes gainst the will of the whole country, and reminded them that Massachusetts was but a small part of the United States. He said it would be fatal for this State to attempt dictate to the other States in the matter tariff revision

of tariff revision
Touching the question of reciprocity
with Canada, Mr. Lodge said that the
Republican party alone had opened negotiations looking to that end, but that
there never would be reciprocity with the
country that required the forfeiture of any
part of the United States to the Dominion
and that "there never will be reciprocity
with Canada until the Alaskan boundary
working is settled."

do with the existence of trusts, and the moval of the tariff upon trust products d not solve the question.

ment and the platform, as originally sub-mitted, was adopted with but one dissent-

convention then proceeded harconjously and this ticket was nominated: or Governor, John L. Bates of Boston; or Lieutenant-Governor, Curtis Guild. for Treasurer, Edward 8 Bradford of Springfield; for Auditor, Henry E. Turner of Malden; for Attorney-General

leabert Parker of Lancaster. Regarding President Roosevelt the plat-

On Cuba the platform says: Resprocity with Cuba is demanded alike theore and by interest. We have assumed responsibility in regard to Cuba which we

To the application of the policy of pro-ection, as embodied in the Dingley tariff, is me the high wages and constant employ-tent of labor, and in large measure out benomenal national prosperity of the past we years. This policy should be adhered by but changes which the world's progress may suggest should and will be made by the Republican party whenever they are of sufficient importance to justify the check to business which inevitably attends any revision of the tariff. Such changes can only be made successfully and with the least possible injury to husiness by the Republican party and in accordance with the principles of protection. They should be undertaken only after thorough investigation by Concress or by a commission of experts, as suggested by President Roosevelt.

The platform after recognizing the right

The platform, after recognizing the right of cooperation by both capital and labor,

These combinations of labor and capital by whatever name they are called, are the natural result of modern economic develop-ment and are entitled to the due protection of the law so long as they are innocentan and submit to legal restraint if they become perpicious, dangerous to the public safety or tyranical, or if they undertake to interfere with individual liberty. Neither men nor money can be above the law or be permitted to violate it. No so-called trust must be permitted to use its power to crush out lawful competition, or to defraud unwary investors by fictitious or fraudulent issues of stock not representing real value. Publicity, honest accounting, issuing stock only for its true value, the prohibition of improper devices to break down competition, and severe penalties for corrupt interference with elections or with legislation by the use of money or offers of employment will protect the public against injury from large combinations of capital.

Of the anthracite coal strike the platnd submit to legal restraint if they become

Of the anthracite coal strike the plat-

effort he is making to end this strike and give effort he is making to end this strike and give the people the coal they so greatly need. Nothing can bring this about at once except the aroused and concentrated public opinion which, without regard to party, will give inqualified support to the President, and force operators and miners to meet and settle at once their differences, which now livelyes the public health, safety and business. involve the public health, safety and business

SECOND CABIN RATES UP.

Rise of 85 a Ticket on All Transatlantic Lines, in the Combine and Out.

The Atlantic steamship lines under all dags have decided to increase their second cabin rates for passengers east or west to \$45 on slow ships and \$17.50 on the swift twin screws. This is equivalent to a raise of about \$5. Lines in and out of the shiping combination have agreed to the

It cures Bronchitis Jayne's Expectorant. - Adv.

Special Train to Washington Via Pennsylvania Railroad

Count G. A. R. Encampment, Sunday, October 5.
ave West 23d Street 10:10 A. M. Parlor and

CASTRO'S ARMY SURROUNDED. Beaten in an Attempt to Reach Venezuelan Capital?

pecial Cable Despatch to THR SUN PARIS, Oct. 4 .- A despatch to the Matin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says that a battle was fought on Oct. 1 between Venezuelan Government forces and the Revostate Convention Had Submitted It lutionists, the result of which is unknown, A Defence of the Administration The rebels surrounded the Government

It is thought that President Castro with his army attempted to enter Caracas, but was unable to do so. The rebels were numerically stronger than the Government cations.

There is intense excitement in Caracas, The impression is that the war is nearing its end and that President Castro has been definitely beaten.

The despatch adds that news has been received from Carupano to the effect that the French Consular agent at that place and the manager of the French Cable Company, who were arrested by order of Gen. Vellutini, have been released. The French population are very indignant at the arbitrary acts of Gen. Vellutini, who is the son of a Frenchman and who was destined by President Castro to represent Venezuela in France. Energetic action on the part

Objection to the Suggested Form of a Commercial Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. HAVANA, Oct. 3 .- The Lucha says regarding a treaty with the United States that President Palma is in a difficult position. The paper understands that the terms offered by the United States are a 20 per cent. reduction of its tariff in return for large reductions in the Cuban duties on American products. This would mean the shutting out of imports from other nations and a great reduction in the customs receipts. which would embarrass the republic financially.

pon the question, Fitts receiving both The Lucha holds that a 20 per cent reduction in the American tariff in favor of Cuba is too little in return for what the United States asks from Cuba. The paper adds that President Palma's sympathies are American.

MUST CALL HIM MESSIAH. No Longer Answers to the Name of the Rev. J. H. Smyth Piggot.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 3 .- A clergyman of the ame of Brown challenged the Rev. J. H. Smyth Piggot, who says he is the Messiah, o a public debate.

Douglas Hamilton, Piggot's secretary, replied that if outsiders wished to reach the Messiah they must do so in an attitude of supplication. Anything addressed to Mr. Piggot would be disregarded. He had ceased to exist. A request addressed to the Messiah would be attended to.

Mr. Hamilton added that he was not the secretary of Piggot, but was as John, the beloved disciple, to Jesus Christ.

SOLDIER KILLED NEAR HAVANA American Artilleryman Found on the Road to the Fortress.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, Oct. 3.-William Mack of the Twentieth Coast Artillery, stationed at The tariff, he said, had absolutely nothing the Cabaña Fortress, opposite Havana, was found last night near the camp with a wound in his head and his left side paralyzed. He was conscious when found. He was taken to the hospital, where he dled a few hours afterward.

It is suspected that he was a victim of foul play, although he divulged nothing. He was in Havana last night and had been drinking. It is supposed that he was atacked while returning from the city.

SELMA LOST HER WATCH. On That Account the Newest, Richest Boarder Was Locked Up.

A policeman of the East Sixty-seventh street station was called into the boarding house of Mrs. Pauline Rothschild last night, and was asked by Mrs. Rothschild to arrest one of the boarders for stealing a diamondstudded gold watch, valued at \$75, from her daughter Selma. The policeman was a little shaky about the matter, so he advised all lands to go to the station and settle it, and they did.

Sergt. Quilty was on the desk when the accused Loarder, Mrs. Rothschild, daughter Selma and four other feminine boarders

"What's the trouble?" he asked. "We want this woman arrested for steal-

ing my daughter's watch," said Mrs. Rothschild, pointing to the boarder. "She hasn't boarded with us long and we don't know her. We do know every one else in the house and to-day my daughter's watch disappeared. We want to have her arrested and held on suspicion until we can

"I can't do that," said the sergeant. "In order to have her held you will have to make a direct charge accusing her of having stolen the watch "

Rothschild and her daughter and her boarders went into executive session for a few minutes and decided to make a What have you to say?" said the sergeant

"What have you to say?" said the sergeant to the other woman.

"Why, the idea is ridiculous," she answered. "This charge has been made because I didn't like their boarding house and tool them to-night that I was going to leave right away. I came to New York from up the State, where I had been spending the summer, a few days ago, and went to their boarding house. I didn't like it and intended to leave to-night."

"It's foolish to accuse me of stealing a mean little \$75 watch. What do I want of a thing like that? I am well off. I own a house and bot on West Forty-seventh street and there's no mortgage on it either.

street and there's no mortgage on it either

I'm just arrested for spite that's all."

The sergeant said that as a direct charge of larceny had been made against her be was obliged to lock her up. When took her pedigree she said she was Mrs Edna Barton and gave her address at the Rothschild's boarding house.

"That's not the name we knew you under." remarked Mrs. Rothschild. "Well, it's my right name anyway," answered the prisoner. "I guess it's my privilege to go under any name I chose."

When Mrs. Barton was searched in the matron's room a good deal was found which substantiated her story of being well off. She was handsomely dressed and on her fingers were three valuable diamond rings. She also were a diamond horseshee pin. In a bag which she carried the matron found jewelry and diamonds valued by the police at at least \$20,000. There were three bracelets set with large diamonds, two pairs of diamonds and emerald earrings,

five diamond rings, a crescent pin set with diamonds and two valuable stickpins. She also had a bank book which showed i balance of \$16,000 to her credit, and checks for a total of \$1,500. Both checks and the bank book bore the name of Mrs. Edna

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Pure, appetizing, nutritious. Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Music.—Ade. Agents, 82 Cortlandt St.—Ade.

WARSZAWIAKS WANT MORE.

WIFE OF THE APOSTATE WOULD LIKE TO BORROW \$500.

To Bring Her Dear, Tormented Daughter Here From Russia-Not Begging. Just Borrowing on Unsecured Notes Helen's a Lovely Christian Girl Now.

Mrs. Herman Warszawiak, wife of the man who caused so much trouble for the late Dr. John Hall, has a yearning for money and her daughter which is equalled only by her husband's thirst for souls.

So far as the public has been permitted perceive Mr. Warszawiak does not cease to solicit shekels with one hand around the wide world, while he invites souls with the other at the corner of Grand and Attorney

And it now develops that his wife is exercising a similarly extensible arm for the collection of a sum which she names at \$500, and to which she invites wealthy and charitably disposed persons to contribute by cashing her unsecured promissory notes and providing checks for the amounts represented to her.

Here is a sample of the woman's method f procedure, in the form of extracts from a letter lately received by a woman upon whose charitable inclinations she thought she could thus clumsily play:

16 EAST STR ST

Dear Mrs. Blank: I know that you are a good friend to my husband, and greatly interested in his work among the Jews of this City, and this leads me in my despair to write you "Confidential" about a matter that lays heaviest on my heart.

You know that when I accepted the Lord Jesus and became a Christian I unfortunately had to leave my dear children (two most lovely daughters) behind me in Russia. God was pleased to restore our dear eider daughter. Helen to us now nearly two years ago, who has since also become a true believer and is a lovely Christian girl, and of course a great comfort to my broken heart.

But, alas: alast my other daughter, a young girl of 16, is still being kept from us, and she writes me tho most horrible letters of the way she is being persecuted and actually "tormented" on all sides. "I am ashained to go out of the door," she writes. "People point the finger of scorn after me as the girl whose father, mother, brother, sister, are all apostates, and I will rather die a hundred deaths than continue to live among the Jews here." She begs pud pleads "in tears" that we should rescue her as we did her elder sister.

No one but a mother, in similar circum-

Helen.

No one but a mother in similar circumstances can understand my bitter heart, which craves for my lost child; but what could I do? Gladly would I give my very life to save my own "flesh and blood," but these cruel orthodox Jews would not let her go, and we were powerless to force them to do otherwise.

cruel orthodox Jews Would not let her go, and we were powerless to force them to do otherwise.

Now, however, it pleases God to open a marvellous door by which my beloved daughter can be rescued and brought to us here even through the aid of the same party that helped us in the rescue of our elder daughter Helen, if we can but meet the necessary inevitable expenses in connection with her flight and escape from Lodz, Russia, and her fare to the United States. This expense at the lowest estimate will amount to some \$500, as the party that is to aid in her rescue must be paid, and the foreign passports to enable them to get over the Russian frontier will alone cost about \$150, besides railway and steamship fares, &c., and where to get this money is of course my heaviest burden now. My dear husband says he can do nothing, as it is absolutely impossible for him to get the money anywhere, but I am "a mother," and you know that a mother cannot rest where 'the life and safety of her child depends," at least I cannot, and will gladly sacrifice not only my pride but even my last drop of blood for to save my precious child.

in my great anxiety and despair I have ant for me the enclosed note of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ ir bank or elsewhere, and in this vill not need lay out personally one six to help me to save my lost child, nk will, of course, give you im the money for this note, and I

ely the money for this note, and I can tively promise you that the note will be mptly and accurately paid when it will due, six months after date, all you have o is to please indorse this note and send your bank, and they will give the money once for it and then you can send me a ke or a money order.

h, how everlastingly and eternally grately will be to you for this one favor, how it will be your reward with the Lord, this one single deed, you know, Jesus, "It is joy in heaven over one soul that eth unto Him," and in granting my rest, you really become the "direct instruct" in His hands of bringing this precious unto the good shepherd, and yet it need cost you even one cent out of your own let. pocket.
Oh, I pray you, please do grant my request, and write as promptly as you can, for we have "no time to lose," but must act quickly in the matter. Your sister in Christ, "in great distress."
(Mrs.) RACHEL WARSZAWIAK.

The letter was in typewriter and although not in "manifold copy" bore evidence in apparently inadverted repetitions of having been copied from some form. The writer also said that she had already received promises of \$175, in which may be seen a possibility for the repayment of at least one six months' note for \$100. The note she inclosed was without interest, and was made payable to "The Manhattan Savings Bank, New York."

There is no bank mentioned in the directory that corporated title, the nearest name it being the Manhattan Savings Instituto it being the Mannattan savings institu-tion. Mrs. Warszawiak sent the letter by registered mail, so she could be sure that it had been received. She also marked the envelope "personal," and inclused a stamped envelope addressed to herself which was also marked "personal."

Mrs. Warszawiak could not be found by specifications and though she lives

reporters yesterday, although she lives at the address given. No reply could be obtained to the question whether she was at home until the visitor had disclosed his identity: then she wasn't in. Two young girls attended the door, coached by some one of matronly voice at the end of the

"Are you Helen?" was asked of one of

"No; I am," the other one replied. Mrs. Warszawiak having pradently re-frained from giving the name of the absent, longed-for, "tormented" daughter, it was impossible to ask similarly if the girl who was not Helen was she. It was only after some confusion of answers that a reply declaring that Helen's sister was not here eould be obtained.

At the Mission to the Jews, Mr. Wars-

zawiak said that he knew nothing of what Mrs. Warszawiak did, as he had given Mrs. Warszawia. himself to God. "Do you live with her?" he was asked, and he said: "Oh, yes."

Oh. yes; she lives with its."

"Yes; one in Russia."
"Why is Mrs. Warszawiak trying to collect

\$500 to bring her here? I don't know: I leave it all to God; I I don't kilon, town or me stoo to come and wouldn't cost you or me \$500 to come

here from Russia, world it?"

"I only know I leave it all to God, knowing that if he wills it she will get here, I know not how. The mother wants her and I have done everything that I could to help her. I know how she feels, but I have given myself to God."

self to God."

Mr. Warszawiak was similarly lucid and uncontrada tory in responses to questions about the amount of money cohected and the matter of its payment. He said that his wife wouldn't accept gifts, and so had decided to "borrow from friends"; that he thought she would "very soon" have enough to send for the daughter and, two minutes later, that she hadn't yet received any of the "loans."

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv Frank Jones Portsmouth Me.

SENATOR VEST NEARLY BLIND. Seeking to Recover His Sight at the Hands of a Baltimore Specialist.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3 .- Almost blind and otherwise physically weak, Senator G. G. Vest is in Baltimore seeking to recover is sight at the hands of a specialist. He is undergoing treatment with Dr. Henry F. Garey, inventor of the opthalmo oscil lator, by which method Senator Hernando

Money of Mississippi recovered his sight. Senator Vest came over from Washington | THE OPERATORS STAND FIRM. last Wednesday. He is unable to get about without the aid of an attendant

NEW BRIDGE RELIEF PLAN. Take Bridge Train and Find Trolley Car Walting for You in Brooklyn.

Another plan to relieve the crush at the Manhattan end of the Bridge was announced yesterday. The Brooklyn Rapid | The President Asks for a Truce and the Transit Company will put into operation a transfer system between the Bridge trains and the trolley cars in Brooklyn. It is thought that many persons who now board trolley cars on the Manhattan side will take the Bridge trains to Brooklyn and there transfer to trolley cars awaiting

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR HERE He Has Ridden, Boxed and Fenced With

Roosevelt in Days Gone By. The Cunarder Campania, which arrived off the Hook last night from Liverpool and Queenstown, has aboard Sir Michael Herbert, the new British Ambassador to the United States. His wife is with him. She was Miss Leila Wilson, daughter of Richard Wilson and sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr Ambassador Herbert was British Chargé d'Affaires here in 1888. He has ridden boxed and fenced with President Roosevelt

YOUR RED TAPE, MR. GROUT, School Commissioner Burlingham Says

But Hoard of Education Is Too Big. President Charles C. Burlingham of the Board of Education said yesterday that Comptroller Grout couldn't pick a row with | this afternoon.

Mr. Burlingham was referring to the Comptroller's criticism, on the day before, of the board's way of doing business and of the delay in auditing bills and preparing the school budget. The Comptroller also •aid that a single-headed school commission would be better than the Board of Edu-

ration with its forty-six members.
"Mr. Grout," said President Burlingham. "has a way of saying things when he feels mad about something. But any suggestions from the Comptroller looking to a better or more economical management of the schools are always welcome to me and I am happy at all times to consider his views. There is undoubtedly a great deal of delay in the payment of city bills and I am opposed to any delay of this nature. In my opinion, however, much of this delay is due to unnecessary red tape in Mr. Grout's

own office."
"As to the criticism of Mr. Grout that the
Board of Education is the most extravagantly conducted department in the city, it
is hardly worth while to deny so general a charge. In my opinion, the expense of administration in our department will administration in our department will compare favorably with that in any other

department in the city.
The suggestion that the department lecided, dear Christian friend, to write to cut that you shall be so good and kindly discount for me the enclosed note of \$100 in my opinion, the advocacy of a theory. The gain through such a course in effi the gain through such a course in emission of management would be more than offset by the danger of thrusting the schools into politics. I believe that the present Board of Education is too large. It was the plan of the Charter revisers to have a body of twenty-three members, which, the opinion of many of my confreres and myself, would constitute a more effective governing body."

R. VANDERBILT SEEKS DIPLOMA. He Goes to New Haven to Work Off His "Condition."

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 3.-Reginald C. Vanderbilt of New York, Yale, '02, who failed to get his degree last June on account of "flunking" his examination in elementary law, arrived in town to-night to work law, arrived in town to-night to work off his "condition." There were ten seniors off his condition. I here were ten seniors who failed on this course in law, which was given by Profs. Henry Wade Rogers, John Wurts and Simeon E. Baldwin.

The Yale law school faculty will have the examination in charge. If the men work off the conditions successfully each receive the diploma that was held

CHANGE FOR A LUMP OF COAL. Quoted at 50 Cents by Man Behind Bar -Customer Set 'Em Up.

After drinking a cocktail in a saloon of posite the court house in Jersey City yesposite the court house in Jersey City yesposite day John Saul, a practical joker, laid a lump of coal on the bar, saying. "I'm broke and can't pay you in coin of the realm. Will you accept this?"
"Certainly, I will," said the proprietor, ringing up 15 cents on the cash register. Then he dropped the coal in the money drawer and pushed 35 cents in front of the surprised customer with the remark: "Here's

surprised customer with the remark: "Here's your change. Saul scratched his head for a second and

"The joke's on me. I'll set 'em up. said:

MASCAGNI HERE TO-DAY.

Gen. Booth Aboard, in This Morning. The American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton, was reported off Nantucket yesterday afternoon, and was off Fire Island last night. She is due here early this morning. Aboard her are Pietro Mas-cagni, the Italian composer, and Gen, Booth, head of the Salvation Army. The president of the Mascagni Opera Company has chartered the steamboat Valley Girl to take reporters down the bay

ARCHBISHOP KAIN VERY ILL. Confined to His Bed and His Friends Fear Paralysis Will Cause Death. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5 Archbishop

John J. Kain is seriously til. He has been in poor health for the last six months, but marked change for the worse began last londay. Yesterday he was unable to celebrate mass, and no visitors were allowed to see him during the day. His friends fear that paralysis may cause als death at any time.

For Accommodation of Travel to and From the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington Pennsylvania Rattroad have made arrangements to run their regular trains in sufficient sections to take care of the travel. The Washington Limited leaving New York at 10:10 A. M. will be placed in service Sunday, October

Commencing Oct. 6th, the through sleeping ear

\$6.50 Round Trip to Washington for G. A. R. Encampment Oct. 6th to 1th via Royal Blue Line. 8 fast trains daily. Parlor, sleeping and dining car service. Train from New Jersey Central stations, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry.—Adv.

COAL STRIKE GOES ON

The President's Conference Proves a Failure.

Mitchell's Offer to Submit to Arbitration Rejected.

Resumption of Mining Mr. Mitchell Offers to Submit the Merits of the Strike to Arbitrators Chosen by the President, and Pledges That the Miners Would Abide by Their Decision-The Effect That They Cannot Arbitrate With Men Responsible for Mob Violence in the Coal Regions, and Call on the President to Use the Power of the Government, as in the Debs Case, to Restore Peace and Order They Declare That They Can Operate the Mines if Their Property and Men Are Adequately Protected by the Government

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-President Roosevelt's dramatic effort to end the coal strike and relieve the famine, by bringing moral sussion to bear upon the coal operators and the striking miners in behalf of an amicable agreement, came to a disastrous end in the President's sick room at the temporary White House shortly after 5 o'clock

To-night the coal operators who came to Washington at the invitation of the President are asleep in their private cars in the railroad vard, after spending the evening in an interchange of views as to the remarkable proceedings of the day and say ing things about the President of the United States which, while good-natured, could not by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as flattering.

In another part of the town John Mitchell the official representative of the striking miners and his lieutenants who came to Washington with him, are saying to their friends just what they said before the White House conference met this morning, that they have felt all the time that the President's characteristic act was a mere flash in the pan and would end in a sharp crack and lots of smoke.

The operators, with the exception of President Baer, will be back in New York to-morrow morning, and Mr. Mitchell will have departed for Buffalo, both sides, so far as could be learned from them to-night more than ever determined to keep up the

The coal operators do not hesitate to say that they regard as a grand stand play the President's intrusion upon a situation that in no wise concerned him as Chief Executive of the nation, and they significantly add that it is now "up to him" to make the next move in the game. This is probably what John Mitchell thinks, also and as for the public at large, so far as its views are indicated by those who are in Washington, they are also of the opinion that President Roosevelt must now take some radical step to put an end to the situation that he describes as intolerable, and to carry out the promise implied in his public utterances on the subject of the coal strike and the private views which he is known to hold and to have expressed to members of the Cabinet and to other men in public and private life who enjoy his confidence.

Nobody in Washington seems able to-night to answer the question: What will the President do next? He has nothing to say himself at present, but it is well known that he had mapped out in his own mind yesterday what course he thought he should pursue in case to-day's conference should fail, as it has failed. To-night he received a few visitors, including one or two members of the Cabinet, who expressed themselves as being utterly in the dark as to the President's next act. These men know what his opinions on the subject are, for he has talked with them freely many a time within the last fortnight, and while they do not know what he intends to do, they are firm in the belief that if he wishes to be

consistent he must do something. The President's two legal advisers if all this business, Secretary Root and Attorney-General Knox, have had nothing to say since his purpose to call to-day's conference became known, and now they have nothing to say after it has ended and failed. Secretary Root was plainly hopeful this morning that some good would be accomplished by the President's characteristic cutrance into the fight, but Attorney-General Knox has all along been known to have held that the President had no legal right under the Constitution and the laws to take any part in the controversy, beyond expressing his individual desire for an agreement between the miner

and the operators. Judging from what the members of the Cabinet and other men who are good lawyers have to say, it is evident that the President in his zeal to render a service to the people of the United States cannot now go further than to convene Congress in extra session and ask for the necessary authority to operate the anthracite coal mines by the force and power of the United States Government. But the good lawyers among the President's advisers are clear in their minds that even Congress has no power to Specially Attractive Styles

in Men's Nobby Sults and Top Coats, \$10 to \$25 Corduroy, Tweed, Norfolk Sults, \$10 and \$12 A. Raymond & Co., Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N. Y. — Adr. Leaves New York, West 23d Street Station, at P. M. for Chicago, arriving at 8:55 A. M. neat Sumptuous appointments, dining car and ba shop.—Ads.

the State of Pennsylvania unless at the Attorney-General Knox is also of the opinion equest of the Legislature or Governor of that the President has no authority to send that Commonwealth. The Governor of Government soldiers to the scene of the Pennsylvania has made no request for troops and has never intimated to the Government at Washington that a state of law-

lessness exists in the State of Pennsyl-To the man up a tree, therefore, it looks as if the President of the United States had exhausted his power in to-day's effort to bring the coal operators and the miners ogether and that he can go no further. But it is not at all certain that this is the President's view of the case. Plainly his sympathies are with the striking miners. is he makes no concealment of his belief

that the coal famine is due, in a large

measure, at least, to mismanagement on

the part of the operators of the mines.

who he thinks have lined their pockets at the expense of the people. President Roos selt believes that the people of the country will back him up n his attempt to force the owners of the mines to operate them, and he professis not to be afrad of the chances of political defeat in championing the cause of the people as against the coal operators and the

mion miners. It is thought that Mr. Roosevelt will not be long in making up his mind to take some determined action. After having learned the sentiment of the people with relation to the proceedings at the White House to-day he is expected to make some move in the direction of carrying out his implied promise to the people to see to it that the mining of coal shall be resumed and the famine ended

before the approach of cold weather. All Washington is waiting with bated breath to see what the President will do next, and undoubtedly the whole country is in the same state of painful suspense. In the opinion of those who know the President best, the people will not have long to wait. It is possible that he may, after reflection, decide to do nothing. This is the opinion of some of the wiser heads in his Cabinet.

This has been an exciting and interesting day at the capital. From early morning until sunset everybody's attention has been centred upon the brick house in Jackson place, which is the present home of the President of the United States, and where he is somewhat impatiently spending the days of his convalescence.

Crowds stood outside of the house all day and studied with the utmost interest the faces and figures of the railroad "magnates," and the labor "leaders" as they walked to and from the house, hurrying away to their places of conference and back again to the President's chamber, where he sat in his wheel chair and received them with his characteristic hearty effusiveness. Little time was wasted in formalities or in extraneous talk duing the two conferences. one very trief and the other quite extended, that took place between the President and

these he had invited to Washington. It was all like a play that had been rehearsed, and the most striking incident not on the programme, so far as known to all parties to the conference, was when President John Mitchell jumped up at the morning session and exploded a mild bombto submit the whole question to arbitration.

at the preliminary meeting, which was called merely for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to make his little speech, estensibly to the conference, but really to the general public, and so Mr. Mitchell, was told to go away back and sit down, which

Everybody in the United States who knows that there is a coal strike understands clearly that the backbone of the coal operators' case is their objection to any proceeding that can be construed as a recognition of the right of the miners to dictate how the mines shall be operated, and, of course, Mr. Mitchell knew he would be smuffed out as soon as he made his suggestion. In fact, some of the coal operators cannot be convinced that the part of the play was not a put-up job, designed to give him the first call for the indorsement of the public on the merits of the controversy.

incidents of the conference not fully des scribed in the perfunctory official repoof the stenographen given out at the White House for publication, but which have a somewhat direct bearing on the situation For instance, the President asked Mr. Mitchell if he would advise the miners to return to work and accept an arrangemen for the individual miner who had a griev ance to submit it to the Court of Commis Pleas in the county in which the colliery

Of course, Mr. Mitchell promptly replied that he would not. This is the milk of the whole cocoanut, and the question was asked by the President because it formed the basis of a possible proposition from the coal operators for a compromise.

John Markle furnished a little food for he President's reflection also when he submitted what he termed "Exhibit A" for the consideration of the members of the conference. This exhibit consisted of a copy of Puck for Oct. 1. containing Keppler's cartoon representing starving inlependent labor pursued by boodlum union miners and appealing vainly to Justice bound by the cords of politics. This ex-

hibit evoked much interest but no reply. The six coal presidents called on Secretary Root at the Arlington late in the evening and had a long talk with him in regard to the situation. They went for the purpose of discussing with him their proposition that the President should send Federal troops to Pennsylvania for the purpose of protecting non-union miners against the attacks of mobs of striking workingmen. Secretary Root entered into a full fiscussion of the question from a Constitutional standpoint.

He argued that the Federal Government had no authority whatever to send its troops o the coal fields inasmuch as there is no interruption of the United States mails as there was during the strike in Chicago in President Cleveland's first administration and no request from the Governor of the State as in the case in the Cour d'Alene troubles in Idaho. These two cases were the only ones pre-

ented by the coal operators as forming possible precedents for the action which Leaves New York via New Jersey Central, Royal Blue Line, at 16:30 P. M., Oct. 7. Station foot Liberty St. Argive Washington 6 A. M. Adv.

The Twenty-Hour Fiver.

send the troops of the United States into they desire President Roosevelt to take

strike disturbances. A member of the Cabinet who has given the most careful attention to the coal strike by the President at every stage, said at a necessarily put an end to the efforts of the President to bring about an agreement be-tween the coal operators and the miners' union. "The fight must now take its course," he said, "as the President seems o have done all that it is in his power to

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE. Statements by the President, Mr. Mitchell

and the Operators-No Agreement. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- The following abstract of the stenographic report of the oal strike conference was made public this evening by Secretary Cortelyou:

The conference opened at 11 o'clock The operators and representatives of the niners were presented to the President. Those in attendance were: George F. Baer, president of Reading Railway system; W. H. Truesdale, president of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company: E. B. Thomas, chairman of board. Erie Railroad Company; Thomas P. Fowler, president of New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company: David Wilcox, vicepresident and general counsel of Delaware and Hudson Company; John Markle, representing the independent operators; John Mitchell, president of United Mine Workers of America; Thomas D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fahy, district presidents of United Mine Workers of America; Atorney-General Knox, Secretary Cortelyou and Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of

Labor. The President at the outset expressed his hearty thanks for their attendance, and stated that owing to his peculiar relations to the situation, he felt that he should make to them a very careful statement of his position and of his intentions in asking them to meet. The President's statement follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are three parties affected by the situation in the anthracite trade the operators, the miners and the general public I speak for neither the operators nor the niners, but for the general public questions at issue which led to the situation affect immediately the parties concernedthe operators and the miners; but the situa-

As long as there seemed to be a reasonable between the parties it did not seem proper to me to intervene in any way. I had aim any right or duty to intervene in this way upon legal grounds, or upon any official relation that I bear to the situation; but the urgency and the terrible nature of the catastrophe impending over a large portion of our people in the shape of a winter fuel famne impel me, after much anxious thought, o believe that my duty requires me to use whatever influence I personally can bring to end a situation which has become literally in-I wish to emphasize the character of the

ituation and to say that its gravity is such shell by making his time-worn proposition that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility upon him. We are upon It was not a part of the President's plan to the threshold of winter with an already have any proposition made or discussed existing coal famine, the future terrors of evil possibilities are so far-reaching, so appalling, that it seems to me that you are not only justified in slaking, but required to sink, for the time being, any tenacity as to your respective claims in the matter at issue between you. In my judgment the situation inperatively requires that you meet upon he common plane of the necessities of the

> isk that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such ay as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, get the crying needs of the people. I do not invite a discussion of your respective patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal onsiderations and makes individual sacri-

> Upon the completion of the President's remarks Mr. Mitchell made a statement, as follows:

> Mr. President, I am much impressed with what you say. I am much impressed with the gravity of the situation. We feel that we are not responsible for this terrible state of affairs. We are willing to meet the gentle to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr President, we are willing that you shall name have resulted in the strike, and if the gentles men representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal the miners will willingly accept it, even if

the miners will willingly accept it, even it is against their claims.

The President Before considering what ought to be done. I think it only just to bothly four both sides and desirable from my standpoint, that you should have time to conder what I have stated as to the reasons for my getting you together, and I shall tresposes so far upon your good nature as to ask that this interview cease now, and that you come back at 3 o'clock. I should like you to think over what I have stated, not to decide now, but give it careful thought and return it 3 o'clock.

The conference then adjourned until 3 AFTERNOON SESSION. Upon reassembling at 3 o'clock Mr. Baer

spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, do we understand you correctly that we will be expected to answer the proposition submitted by Mr. Mitchell this morning?"

The President—It will be a pleasure to

me to hear any answer that you are willing Mr. Baer I have prepared an answer. Mr. Baer then read the following:

PRESIDENT BAER'S STATEMENT

To the President of the United States:

We understand your anxiety is, forcibly expressed in the sentiment you read to us this morning, to bring about "an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people. We infer that you desired us to consider the offer of Mr. Mitchell, verbally made this morning, expressing and speaking for the United Mine Workers, to go back to work if you would appoint a commission to determine the questions at issue. You distinctly say that you "do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions." but we assume that a statement of what is going on in the coal regions will not be irrelative.

We represent the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men at work mining and preparing coal. They are abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers. They can only work under the projection of armed guards. Thousands of investors Read The Wall Street Journal.

investors Read The Wall Street Journal. Pleasant via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Effective 12 o'clock, noon, October 6, a new sehule will be inaugurated via Pennsylvania Railrodt between New York and points on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. Consult ticket age

"The 20th Century Limited, via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M.; arrives Chicago 8:45 next morning. —Adv.